(LVIIth Year.) THE (No. 2903.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1802.

HAGUE, July 12.

EVERY thing is returning here to the old footing; the departmental direction have replaced the ancient arms of the states general in the hall. Servants liveries are seen again as formerly.

We have an account from Antwerp, which mentions a singular incident that occurred in the Scheldt, on Sunday.—The Philadelphia, captain Cooper, of 450 tuns, of and from Philadelphia, was run aground either through the ignorance or stupidity of the pilot, near Baaz, and the greatest part of the cargo will be lost. As it happened in a place where the sand bank is known to all fishermen, and even children, it being particularly marked, and as the accident occurred at five o'clock in the afternoon, with a fair wind, we are full of conjectures that it was done wilfully, and think that the pilot was bribed, in order to circulate an idea that our river is insecure and even dangerous. The pilot made his escape, with the captain's consent; otherwise it is more than likely that he would have been killed by the enraged populace. The ship was laden with colonial and East-India produce. A small part of it has been brought up by two or three lighters, but the rest is irrecoverable.

Letters from Vienna of the 26th ult. state that Passwan Oglou's rapid progress has given rise to vigorous measures on the part of the Austrian government. The court of Russia is expected to consent to the demand made by the court of Vienna, to march troops for the purpose of taking possession of Wallachia, in order to appease the troubles, or rather to get footing in European Turkey. Passwan has beaten a corps of 3000 troops, Turks, near Pietra. He has invited the Bozars who have taken flight to return to their houses, and pay the contributions, otherwise he will pillage and lay waste all their property. His army has been considerably augmented since his entrance into Wallachia by Austrian deserters, Russians, Poles and Turks.—One of his detachments having approached within two leagues of the Austrian frontiers, the Imperial government has given orders to 10 battalions of troops to cover Transylvania; and has declared to the Porte the necessity of occupying Wallachia, as a measure of safety. According to all accounts, the Turkish government was never in such a state of decrepitude and weakness as at present.

PARIS, June 28.

On the question for perpetuating the consulship of Buonaparte, 63,692 have voted in the affirmative in the department of the Rhine and Moselle, and 151 in the negative.

ARRETE OF THE 23d.

The consuls of the republic on the report of the minister of marine and colonies and having heard the council of state, decree,

1. The arrete of the council of the 30th of August, 1784, respecting the foreign commerce in the French isles of America, shall be executed according to its form and tenor at Martinique, Guadaloupe, St. Lucie and Tobago, as well with respect to the opening and identity of the ports of depot, as with respect to the species of merchandise permitted to be imported and exported. The formalities shall be fulfilled and the duties received.

2. The merchandise and produce of which the entry is permitted into the colonies, designated in the first article of the present arrete, shall duly be imported in conformity with the dispositions of the 3d article of the law of the 21st September, 1793, which shall be in like manner executed.

3. The duty received upon foreign codfish, shall be six francs for five myriagrammes, in conformity with the arrete of the 8th of March last.

4. The ministers of marine and colonies, the interior and the finances, are charged with the execution of the present arrete, which shall be inserted in the bulletin of laws.

BUONAPARTE, First Consul,
H. B. MARET, Sec'ry of State.

TREATY OF PEACE,

Between Spain and Russia, signed on the 4th of October, 1801.

His majesty the king of Spain, and the emperor of all the Russias, animated with an equal desire to re-establish the ancient relations of amity and good understanding, which have subsisted between their respective monarchies, and wishing to attain so salutary an object by the speediest and most easy means, have authorised the undersigned, furnished with sufficient powers for that purpose, to declare and stipulate as follows:

Art. I. There shall be from this moment peace, amity, and good understanding, between the king of Spain and the emperor of all the Russias.

II. To [illegible] and circumstances the order of things thus happily re-established, the two courts shall appoint, and shall cause to reside at the court of amity, ministers according to the ancient custom. This nomination shall take place mutually on the first of January, 1803, or sooner if possible.

III. Immediately after the proclamation of the present act by the two sovereigns, there shall be published in their state edicts, by which, revoking the past, it shall be prescribed to the respective subjects to treat each other as subjects of two friendly nations, and to observe, in their commercial and other relations, such a mode of proceeding as is analagous to that state of peace and amity in which they are re-established by the present compact.

J. NICHOLAS D'AZZARA.
COUNT ARCADI MARCOFF.

October 4, 1801.

The above treaty was ratified by the king of Spain on the 5th of December, 1801, and by the emperor of Russia on the 27th of February, 1802. The exchange of the ratification took place at Paris, on the 8th of April, 1802.

PROCLAMATION.

The Consuls of the Republic to the French People.

"PEOPLE OF FRANCE,

"The 14th of July commenced in 1789 the new destinies of France. After thirteen years of labour, the 14th of July returns more dear to you, more august to posterity. You have conquered all obstacles, and your destinies are accomplished. Within, not a head that does not bow to the empire of equality; without, not an enemy to menace your safety, and your independence; not a French colony that is not subject to the laws, without which no colony can exist. From the bosom of your ports, commerce summons your industry, and offer you a world; in the interior the genius of the public fertilizes all the seeds of posterity.

"People of France, that this epoch may be for us and for our children, the epoch of a permanent good; that that peace may be embellished by the union of virtue, of knowledge, and of arts; that institutions adapted to our character may surround our laws with an impenetrable rampart; that our youth eager for instruction may go to our Lycea to learn their duties and their rights; that the history of miseries may guarantee them for past errors, and that they may preserve, in the midst of wisdom and concord, this edifice of grandeur which has been erected by the courage of the citizens.

"Such are the wish and the hope of the French government; second her efforts, and the happiness of France will be as immortal as her glory.

"The first consul,
(Signed)
"BUONAPARTE."

Some of Carnot's friends deny that he gave a vote in the negative on the question of Buonaparte's election for life; others say, that upon second thoughts he has thought proper to erase it.

LONDON, July 10.

Our intelligent correspondent at the Hague informs us, that the court of Vienna has proposed to the court of Petersburg, to march troops and take possession of Wallachia, for the apparent purpose of putting an end to the troubles in the province, and of quelling the rebellion of Passwan Oglou.

——Duncan comes here to night.
And when goes he hence?

When the Austrians and Russians have got footing in European Turkey, will they ever relinquish those fertile provinces? Passwan Oglou's force is represented to be 20,000 strong. One of his detachments has advanced within two leagues of the Austrian territory. This has afforded the court of Vienna an occasion for declaring to the Porte, that it is necessary to occupy Wallachia in order to secure the Austrian frontiers from violation.

The stadtholder is to have the rich bishopric of Fulda as his indemnity. The revenues of the bishopric amount to 25,000 florins.

Bread is extremely dear in Holland; the price advances every week.

July 12.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated June 26.

"The absence of Madame *Buonaparte*, who is gone to take the waters of Plombiers, has within these two days, produced a variety of strange reports. It was asserted in every quarter, not only that her absence is not occasioned by ill health, but that it is the prelude to a final separation from her husband. It is added, that after having divorced his wife, which by the existing law he may do with all facility, *Buonaparte* means to have himself appointed *emperor of the Gauls*, and to marry a foreign princess, whom every body names at will, in the hope of having a successor! You will agree with me in regarding those rumours as extravagant absurdities; but you would witness with at least an equal degree of surprise, the manner in which they are generally received. The mention of the *Imperial Purple* seems to flatter the national vanity; and as to the idea of hereditary power, it appears to me that the people are so sick of revolutionary shocks, that they would readily lend their assent to any measure which had its tendency to remove the apprehension of civil war, and to guarantee them against new convulsions.

"What is more certain than these rumours and speculations is, that the first consul has lately undergone an operation for a fistula. It was performed by the celebrated Chirurgeon Bowyer, and was attended with the most complete success.—This is a circumstance not generally known; but his private friends, some of whom mentioned it to me, have been to felicitate him on a circumstance which ensures his health, and lengthens his perspective of longevity.

July 15.

We are happy to state, that in the principal manufacturing towns in Scotland trade is rapidly reviving. The return of peace has happily brought along with it a large increase in the demand for muslin, &c. and with every exertion, it is almost impossible to execute the numerous commissions which the great manufacturing houses have received.

Strong jealousies exist between the Dutch and French governments upon the subject of commerce. The Dutch governments have informed the French that they shall increase the duties upon French merchandise, if more favourable measures be not adopted with respect to the trade between Holland, and Belgium and the Rhine.

BERMUDA, August 14.

The accounts received this week from the West-Indies, state that the crops have been so very abundant as to lower the price of sugar and rum considerably in all the islands, and sufficient shipping could not be procured to export them.—Price of rum in some islands is only 2*s.* 1*d.* this currency.

The measles, which was imported in a brig from New-York some time since, has committed terrible havoc here among the young children, particularly the whites, and the disorder continues as rife as ever. The small-pox was also imported from the same place, but none have died of it, as they generally innoculate.

NEW-YORK, September 9.

A passenger on board the Schooner John, captain Butsthen, from St. Thomas, has politely favoured us with the following information:—"That a few days previous to his sailing from St. Thomas, he left St. Vincents, where the English troops had arrived which were stationed at Surinam, and all the other ports formerly in possession of the Dutch; they being evacuated on account of the arrival of the Dutch fleet with troops which have taken possession of all the stations."

On Monday evening last, sailed from this port the schooner Experiment, capt. Cotterill, with 180 men and provisions on board, under the command of Messrs. Creighton, Grenell and Leacraf, midshipmen, destined for the city of Washington, to join the United States frigate John Adams, now fitting out for the Mediterranean.

By advices from Madeira received by the Charlotte Murdoch, it appears that no apprehensions were entertained of any sudden danger of hostilities between the United States and the emperor of Morocco, as two American vessels were clearing from thence for Mogador.

It is remarkable, notwithstanding the unusual damage that has been occasioned by the late severe lightning, in Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and this state, that thunder has not been heard in the vicinity of Boston, more than once for six weeks, including the dog days.

PHILADELPHIA, September 7.

By a gentleman who arrived last night from Wilmington we are informed that the malignant fever has commenced its ravages in that borough. This distressing event has given rise to the subsequent production. We regret that it does not display a greater adherence to truth. We deny, without the fear of contradiction from those who know the state of our city, "that the contagious disease *has assumed a more alarming aspect.*"

PORT OF WILMINGTON, (Del.)

Health-Office, (Sunday) Sept. 5, 1802.

Whereas this board hath received information that the contagious or infectious disease, now prevalent in the city of Philadelphia, has assumed a more alarming aspect, and whereas some cases of malignant disease have appeared in this borough, which there is reason to believe have been introduced from the city aforesaid—

Resolved,

That the reſolutions of this board mitigating the proclamation of the burgeſſes and aſſiſtants of the 5th ultimo, be reſcinded, and that ſuch parts of the ſaid proclamation as relates to the city of Philadelphia, be and continue in full force and virtue.

Extract from the minutes,
THOMAS SMYTH, Sec'ry.

—

September 10.

Extracts from late European papers, received via New-York.

LONDON, July 7.

GYPSIES.

The following extraordinary circumſtance took place on Friday laſt at South End, near Lewiſham, Kent: A girl about ten years old, in moſt wretched attire, applied to ſome perſons there for relief, ſtating, that ſhe was almoſt periſhing for want, having that morning walked ſeveral miles, to eſcape from a gang of gypſies, who had taken her away from her friends at Plymouth: her ſtory exciting great curioſity, ſhe was taken away to a gentleman's houſe in that neighbourhood remarkable for his philanthropic diſpoſition, where, on being particularly interrogated, ſhe ſaid, that ſhe was a daughter of captain Kellen, of the marines at Plymouth; that about 7 months ago, being ſent a ſmall diſtance out of the town, on ſome buſineſs for her parents, ſhe was met by a gang of gypſies, conſiſting of five men and ſix women, who ſeized her, and forcibly carried her away to their camp, in another part of the country, at a conſiderable diſtance, having firſt ſtripped her of her own cloaths, and in exchange dreſſed her in ſome of their rags—that in this garb ſhe had travelled about the country with them ever ſince, treated as the moſt abject ſlave in every reſpect—and her life threatened if ſhe endeavoured to eſcape, or divulged her ſtory.—That, during the time ſhe was with them, they entrapped a little boy about her own age, whom they alſo ſtripped and carried with them, but took particular care he ſhould never converſe with her, treating him in the like ſavage manner; ſaid that they generally travelled by croſs roads and private ways, ever keeping a watchful eye that ſhe might not eſcape; no opportunity of which offered until Friday morning laſt, when, by ſome accident, they were obliged to ſend her from their camp to a neighbouring farm-houſe, in order to procure a light, which ſhe took advantage of; and ſcrambling over hedges and ditches, as ſhe ſuppoſes, for the diſtance of 8 miles, reached South End, worn out with fatigue and hunger, her ſupport with them being always ſcanty, and of the worſt ſort which added to the miſery of ſleeping under hedges, and expoſed to the inclemency of the weather, has given her a very emaciated appearance. Of the depredations of this banditti, in milking cows in the night, ſtealing poultry, &c. ſhe gave a very probable account; and ſaid, it was their intention to have coloured her and the boy, when the walnut ſeaſon approached; to make them appear as real gypſies: by her manner and behaviour altogether, and her being able to read extremely well, there is every reaſon to believe her tale is true: but to aſcertain which, the gentleman before mentioned has written to Plymouth; and as ſhe ſays ſhe has a grand-mother ſome where in London, and ſome relations at Taunton, we have been thus particular in detailing her ſtory, in hopes it may (if true) reach the ears of ſome of her relatives or friends, or thoſe of the little boy, whom ſhe deſcribes as a partner in her ſufferings; and who probably may, by this means, be reſtored to the boſom of his afflicted parents.

July 8.

Public Office, Bow-ſtreet.

Yeſterday a party of gypſies, conſiſting of a man and his wife, another woman, and ſix children, apprehended on Sunday laſt, in the neighbourhood of Wandſworth, by ſome of the Bow-ſtreet patrole, on ſuſpicion of being concerned in kidnapping and ſtripping Elizabeth Mary Kellen, the little girl, taken away from her parents at Plymouth, the particulars of which were fully detailed in yeſterday's paper, underwent a long examination before Richard Ford and T. Robinſon, Eſquires, at which the ſaid Elizabeth Mary Kellen was preſent, and related the particulars of her being carried off by a gang of gypſies, who met her in a lane near Plymouth, and which exactly correſponded with the ſtory ſhe had told on her arrival at South End, on Friday laſt. The gypſies admitted that ſhe had been with them, but inſtead of ſix or ſeven months as ſhe ſaid, declared ſhe had only come to them about ten days ago, and then by her own requeſt, one of the women meeting her on Kennington Common, apparently in the greateſt diſtreſs, and ſhe begging to be received among them. Kellen was very circumſtantial in her account, mentioning the particular woman who firſt accoſted her, and every article they ſtripped her of, and alſo the dreſs of the little boy whom ſhe deſcribed as being kidnapped by one of the gang about a month ago, and that they called him Tommy. She alſo ſaid, that when ſhe firſt came to them, there were two girls about her own ſize, who had been entrapped in the ſame way, and that theſe children uſed to cry very much at night for their mothers. She poſitively denied the ſtory of being met on Kennington Common, and that one of the women priſoners, and two of the children, only joined them a few days ago. The two eldeſt of the gypſies girls ſeemed to poſſeſs all the art and cunning of their nefarious tribe, and contradicted Kellen's account with the utmoſt aſſurance, though ſhe mentioned ſeveral circumſtances to prove it. The priſoners were all ſent to the houſe of correction till this extraordinary buſineſs can be further inveſtigated.

CHARLESTON, September 1.

Yeſterday arrived the brig Daniel and Frederick, Andrews, Marſeilles, 51 days.

Captain Andrews left Marſeilles 51 and Gibraltar 45 days ago; he was convoyed down the Mediterranean together with the ſhip Siſters which arrived alſo yeſterday from Marſeilles and ſeveral other American veſſels, by a Swediſh frigate to Alicant. The brig Induſtry, Willſon, of this port, joined the convoy off Barcelona and went into Alicant.

Capt. Andrews heard nothing at Gibraltar of the reported fight between the Bolton frigate and the Tuniſians.

It was uncertain there what the emperor of Morocco intended; he was fitting out his veſſels, but it was not known for what purpoſe; he has invited back the American conſul, but he had declined returning.

Captain Andrews on his way down the Mediterranean, learnt that a Tripolitan veſſel had captured the brig Franklin, captain Morris, of Philadelphia, which left Marſeilles three weeks before he did; he did not learn whether they had got her into port. The Franklin was bound to the Weſt-Indies. Commodore Morris, in the Cheſapeake, was at Gibraltar, and convoyed captain A. out of the Straits.

NORFOLK, September 7.

Extract of a letter from St. Bartholomews to a gentleman in this town, dated the 14th Auguſt.

"My laſt letter, of the 30th July, and forwarded via Philadelphia, contained a proclamation reſpecting the future management of the negroes at Guadaloupe;—ſince which, another proclamation has been publiſhed, which reſtores to the emigrants their property. The owners of the lands farmed out by the government are to look to the tenants for the receipt of the rents. The property taken poſſeſſion of by the government is alſo to be reſtored to the former owners.

"By one of the articles it is declared, the French know no emigrants. It is expected the ſame will be done in all the French Weſt-Indies.

"Gen. Lacroſſe has been reinſtated in his appointment of captain-general of Guadaloupe; the dignity of the French government rendered this act neceſſary, otherwiſe we ſhould have been ſubject to perpetual confuſion.

"On the general's landing at Baſſaterre (he having for ſome time paſt been at Dominique and Marigalante) there was a general illumination for three nights ſucceſſively. We underſtand that it is left with the captain-general to determine on the deportation of thoſe whom it is deemed neceſſary to ſend off the iſland."

BALTIMORE, September 7.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Logan county, Kentucky, to his friend at the Sweet Springs, dated July, 1802.

"A half ſkull bone very remarkable for ſize, has been found in ſinking one of captain Berry's ſalt wells deeper ſince you left this place. It weighs 246 lbs. the eye hole ſo large that a common ſized man can creep through it; the bone ſound and entire round the eye hole, not decayed as it is in other parts; the noſtril is very large, and the cavity for the brains not larger than a pint bowl, ſo that the monſtrous head could never have contained more than one quart of brains. Some of the double teeth being found, weighed ſix pounds each.

[*Stanton Pol. Mir.*]

MURDER and SUICIDE.

The paper printed at Newburg, in the ſtate of New-York, Auguſt 19, ſays—We are informed, by two gentlemen who paſſed through Connecticut Farms, New-Jerſey, on Friday laſt, that a moſt horrid deed was committed on the evening before, by a perſon of the name of Seaman; the circumſtances as near as we can recollect are as follow.

Mrs. Seaman had been out to one of the neighbours on the afternoon of Thurſday, and two of their children had been to ſchool; on the return of Mrs. Seaman and the children, it was ſuppoſed that Mr. Seaman, after ſhutting up the houſe and faſtening the doors, proceeded to butcher his wife and children. An axe was found in the room, which it it probable was the inſtrument he uſed to execute the horrid butchery, as the marks of the axe were plainly diſcoverable on her forehead, the ſcull being daſhed to pieces, and a pillow was found lying under her head. The children, it is ſuppoſed, while this was tranſacting had fled up ſtairs, where they were purſued and maſſacred by their inhuman father, in a manner too ſhocking to relate. After theſe wicked and barbarous proceedings, he finiſhed the horrid cataſtrophe, by blowing out his own brains; his head being almoſt entirely ſhot from his body, and his brains ſcattered over the room. The following morning, the houſe being ſhut longer than uſual, the neighbours got a ladder and diſcovered the children in the upper room lying dead, and the floor ſtained with blood; a magiſtrate was ſent for, and the houſe broke open.—A jury of inqueſt were called, but we have not learned their verdict. It is conjectured he was deranged, as it was ſaid that he had for ſome time paſt exhibited ſymptoms of inſanity. He was in eaſy circumſtances, and his father reſides in New-York.

September 10.

Rapid Diſorganization of the Human Body.

A letter to general William Shepherd contained information, that on the night of the 16th day of March, 1802, in one of the towns of the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, the body of an elderly woman evaporated and diſappeared from ſome internal and unknown cauſe, in the duration of about one hour and an half. Part of the family had gone to bed, and the reſt were abroad. The old woman remained awake to take care of the houſe. By and by one of the grand-children came home, and diſcovered the floor near the hearth to be on fire. An alarm was made, a light brought, and means taken to extinguiſh it. While theſe things were doing, ſome ſingular appearances were obſerved on the hearth and the contiguous floor. There was a ſort of greaſy ſoot and aſhes, with remains of a human body, and an unuſual ſmell in the room. All the cleaths were conſumed, and the grand-mother was miſſing. It was at firſt ſuppoſed ſhe had, in attempting to light her pipe of tobacco, fallen into the fire and been burned to death. But on conſidering how ſmall the fire was, and that ſo total a conſumption could ſcarcely have happened if there had been ten times as much, there is more reaſon to conclude that this is another caſe of that ſpontaneous decompoſition of the human body, of which there are ſeveral inſtances on record. It is to be regretted that the particulars have not been more carefully noted.

[*Medical Repoſitory.*]

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From the Trenton True American.

METHOD OF MAKING APPLE BRANDY.

The following receipt for making apple brandy, was communicated to us by Joſeph Cooper, Eſq; an experienced and obſervant agriculturaliſt of Glouceſter county, accompanied with a ſpecimen of the liquor made in the manner here preſcribed. The liquor is mild, mellow, and pleaſant; and greatly ſuperior to apple ſpirits procured by the common proceſs.

Put the cyder, previous to diſtilling, into veſſels free from muſt or ill ſmell, and keep it till in the ſtate, which is commonly called good ſound cyder, but not till ſour, as that leſſens the quantity and injures the quality of the ſpirit. In the diſtillation, let it run perfectly cool from the worm, and in the firſt time of diſtilling, not longer than it will flaſh when caſt on the ſtill head and a lighted candle applied under it. In the ſecond diſtillation, ſhift the veſſel as ſoon as the ſpirit runs below proof, or has a diſagreeable ſmell or taſte, and put what runs after with the low wines. By this method the ſpirit, if diſtilled from good cyder, will take nearly or quite one third its quantity to bring it to proof; for which purpoſe take the laſt running from a cheeſe of good water cyder, direct from the preſs, unfermented, and in forty-eight hours the ſpirit will be milder and better flavoured than in ſeveral years ſtanding if manufactured in the common way. When the ſpirit is drawn off, which may be done in five or ſix days, there will be a thin jelly at bottom, which may be diſtilled again, or put into the beſt cyder, or uſed for making cyder royal—it being better for theſe purpoſes than the clear ſpirit, as it will greatly facilitate in refining the liquor.

JOSEPH COOPER.

Annapolis, September 16.

A CARD.

MR. DUPORT reſpectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Annapolis, that his DANCING SCHOOL will open on Monday 20th inſt. at the ASSEMBLY ROOM, at nine o'clock, A. M. to regulate the days and hours for both ſexes, from thence to begin on the day following.

WE are authoriſed to ſtate, that HORATIO RIDOUT, Eſquire, has conſented to be a candidate at the next election of delegates for Anne-Arundel county.

—

W. BROGDEN reſpectfully informs the voters of Anne-Arundel county, that he means to offer himſelf a candidate for their ſuffrages at the next election of delegates for ſaid county.

By order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at the dwelling of the ſubſcriber, on ſix months credit, on Saturday the 2d of October next, at 11 o'clock,

THE perſonal eſtate of RICHARD WHITE, late of the city of Annapolis, deceaſed, conſiſting of ſome groceries, houſehold furniture, milch cows, one jenny, a new cart, well ironed, and a number of other articles too tedious to mention. Obligations, with ſecurity, will be required.

MARGARET WHITE, Executrix.
Annapolis, September 14, 1802.

REMOVAL.

JOSEPH EVANS

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has REMOVED to his ſtore in the ſouth end of the large brick building fronting the Dock, directly oppoſite the market, and lately in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Abſalom Ridgely, where he has for ſale, A VERY LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF THE MOST FASHIONABLE GOODS.

J. Evans, grateful for the many favours he has received ſince his commencement in buſineſs on his own account, reſpectfully ſolicits a continuance of the ſame.

He expects, in the courſe of a few days, an addition to his preſent very extenſive aſſortment, by the fall ſhips.

A very large aſſortment of GROCERIES as uſual.

☞ A good deduction will be allowed for CASH.

September 15, 1802.

COMMITTED to my custody, on the 18th of August last, a stout black fellow, who calls himself DANIEL, and says he belongs to Mr. BENTS, near Baltimore, on the Philadelphia road, but when committed said that he was free, and had a pass; this fellow is about 22 or 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has very sore legs, two scars on his left breast, occasioned from a burn; his cloathing is an old fir'd hat, old black satin waistcoat, striped cotton ditto, and old check shirt. The owner is requested to pay his fees and other charges, and take him away, or he will be sold.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

September 9, 1802. 1

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber will SELL, at PUBLIC SALE, on Friday the 1st day of October next, on the premises, if fair, if not the first fair day,

ALL the real estate of JOHN MITCHELL, late of Calvert county, deceased, lying and being in the county aforesaid, supposed to contain about six hundred acres, two hundred and fifty acres of which lie on Patuxent river, about two miles below Lower Marlborough, the residue in the forest, about two miles distant from Marlborough; this property will be sold together, or in such separate parcels as may be deemed most advantageous to those concerned. The purchaser or purchasers to give bond, on interest, with such security as the chancellor shall approve of, one half payable in nine, the residue in fifteen months from the days of sale, and on the payment of the whole purchase money, and not before, the subscriber will give a good deed to the purchaser or purchasers of all the right, title, and interest, that was in the deceased, or that descended from him to his heirs, for such land sold to him, her, or them; it is further ordered, that the creditors of the said deceased shall exhibit their claims in the chancery office, with the vouchers thereof, on or before the 20th day of October next, of which the creditors are hereby warned to take notice.

JOSEPH WILKINSON, Trustee.

August 18, 1802. 3

Pursuant to an order of the orphans court will be SOLD, on Saturday the 25th day of September, instant, at the house of the widow TAYLOR, on the mountain road, in Anne-Arundel county, on a credit of three months,

ALL the personal estate of BENJAMIN BUTCHER, late of said county, deceased. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

SAMUEL BUTCHER, Administrator.

September 4, 1802. 3

NOTICE.

THERE will be an election held at the several districts in Anne-Arundel county, on the first Monday in October next, to make choice of four of the most discreet men, to represent said county in the legislature of Maryland.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

September 8, 1802. 2

COMMITTED to my custody, on the 30th of April, a stout black fellow, by the name of ISAAC, who says he belongs to SAMUEL MARSHALL, living in Loudon county, Virginia, he is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, shews his teeth very much when he laughs, and wears his hair queued; his cloathing an osnabrig shirt, kersey jacket and trousers, and has a large scar on his left ankle. The owner is requested to come and pay his fees, and take him away, or he will be sold for them.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

June 6, 1802. 12

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away the Wednesday after Whitsunday last, a negro boy named HEZ, about nineteen years of age, five feet high, he is a black fellow, and stammers when spoken to, he is an artful villain, and on the left or right shoulder is a mark by a burn when a child; had on when he went away, a long blue coat, a pair of corduroy pantaloons, an osnabrig shirt. I suppose he is harboured by his father who belongs to Walter Clagett, in Anne-Arundel county, near Queen-Anne. Whoever takes up said fellow, and secures him in any gaol, so that I may get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

BENJ. DUVALL, of ELISHA.

N. B. I forewarn all persons from harbouring said fellow on their peril. 14

COMMITTED to my custody, as a runaway, on the 19th instant, a negro man who says his name is JOE, and belongs to JAMES WHITE, of Bourbon county, in the state of Kentucky, from whom he ran away in January last. Joe is a likely black fellow, five feet eight inches high, about twenty-seven years of age, has had his ears marked, has a testament in which he says he can read, and some paper partly wrote on, which he says he wrote himself; his cloathing is an old brown linen shirt, old blue cloth trousers, and blue cassimer short breeches, all very much worn. His master is requested to take him away, or he will be sold for his prison fees and other charges.

THOMAS PRICE, Sheriff of Charles county, Maryland.

June 21, 1802. 7

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of Maryland, for an act to release him from debts which he is unable to pay.

ISIDORE HARDEY.

Piscataway, September 2, 1802. 2

IMPORTED,

In the brig Malabar, Captain Bunbery from Madeira, and for sale by the subscriber,

A FEW PIPES OF GENUINE

London Particular Madeira Wine,

By the Pipe, Half Pipe, or Quarter Cask,

FIT FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

MILBOURN SIGELL.

Annapolis, September 1. 1

TO be SOLD, on the 14th day of October next, if fair, if not the first fair day, for ready money, by virtue of a deed of trust, executed to me by PHILEMON BROWN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased,

THE personal property of said PHILEMON BROWN, at his late dwelling, consisting of some valuable young negroes, and other personal property. The sale to begin at 11 o'clock.

JOHN WORTHINGTON.

September 1, 1802. 3

THE subscriber wants to engage, for the ensuing year, a person who is well acquainted with farming, and can carry sufficient authority, to take charge of a farm and parcel of hands, on the south side of Severn river; for such an one liberal wages will be given; none need apply but those who can come well recommended.

FRANCIS T. CLEMENTS.

Annapolis, September 2, 1802. 3

THOMAS SHAW

Has removed his store opposite to Mr. JOSEPH EVANS'S, where he offers for sale the following articles,

A HANDSOME well toned Piano forte, prints of Jefferson, Columbus, the Apotheosis of Washington, and the Death of general Wolfe.

Dressing glasses, japanned tea trays, plate warmers, dressing boxes, bottle coasters, bread and knife trays, plated, brass and japanned candlesticks, chamber lamps, with boxes of wicks, plated tea urns, castors, cans and goblets, mahogany knife cases, japanned and satin wood tea caddies, brass andirons, fenders, shovels tongs, and cinder sifters, writing and letter paper, quills, ink-powder, wafers, ink-stands, & slates, Reeve's patent water colours, India ink and rubber, colour tyles, black lead and camel hair pencils, and silver pencil cases, watch keys, seals, penknives, scissors, sleeve buttons, tooth brushes, and court plaister, iron, brass and stock door locks, cupboard, desk, trunk and drawer ditto, planes, hammers, chisels, screw drivers, nails, screws, tacks, sprigs, bolts, hinges, latches, commode handles, cloak pins, knives and forks, gun locks, boot hooks, snuffers and snuffer trays, house brooms, hearth ditto, white wash, shoe, furniture, and scrubbing brushes, tumblers, decanters, wine glasses, salts, goblets, punch glasses, plates, dishes, mugs, bowls and pitchers.

Teas, sugars, coffee, rice, pearl barley, sago, mace, allspice, nutmegs, starch, pepper, mustard, soap and candles, brandy, spirit, gin, whiskey, &c. with sundry other articles, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

Annapolis, August 21, 1802. 4

Annapolis and George-Town MAIL-STAGE,

To run twice a week after the first of September next.

THE public are respectfully informed, that the mail-stage will leave Mr. Caton's inn, Annapolis, every Tuesday and Thursday, (after the above date) at five o'clock, A. M. and arrive at George-town at six, P. M.

RETURNING,

Will leave M'Laughlin's tavern, George-town, every Wednesday and Saturday, at five o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Annapolis at six P. M. Fare, three dollars for each passenger, with an allowance of 20lbs. baggage—150lbs extra baggage to pay the same as a passenger. All baggage to be at the risk of the owner.

HENRY COOKE,
THOMAS COOKENDERFER,
Proprietors.

August 11, 1802. 5

TO THE PUBLIC.

I TAKE this mode of informing those who may have property for sale, that I will act as auctioneer, on application. My experience and ability in that line may be known on inquiry.

C. MILLS.

Annapolis, August 17, 1802. 5

To be RENTED,

THAT commodious dwelling-house, lately occupied by WALTER DULANY, Esq; in this city, to which belongs an excellent garden, out houses, &c. For terms apply to Mr. ADDISON, now in possession of the premises, or to

R. K. WATTS.

Annapolis, May 17, 1802. 12

PROPOSALS

By DAVID BROWN, No. 374, North Third-street Philadelphia,

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A COMPENDIUM OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY:

IN FIVE VOLUMES.

BY JOHN WESLEY, A. M.

"These are thy glorious works, Parent of Good,
"Almighty! Thine this universal frame,
"Thus wond'rous fair! Thyself how wond'rous
" then!"

THE erudition of Mr. Wesley stands in competition with the *first* writers of the present age. He was of a deep penetrating mind—matured by *long experience* in *scientific* studies. He willingly embraced any toil which might promote the *wisdom* and *happiness* of mankind. With this view, he compiled this SYSTEM OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

This work is not too diffuse, not expressed in many words, but comprised in so moderate a compass, as not to require any large *expence*, either of *time* or *money*—Not maimed or imperfect; but containing whatever is *known* with any degree of *certainty*, either with regard to the *earth* or the *heavens*, and this in the plainest dress; simply and nakedly expressed, in the most *clear*, *easy*, and *intelligible* manner, that the nature of things would allow. To which are added, the most valuable *discoveries* both of our own and the foreign societies, *ancient* and *modern*. The learned have admired this performance as a most *useful* and *instructive compendium*.

CONDITIONS.

I. This work will be neatly printed, with a new type, on fine medium paper, in five volumes, each volume containing nearly four hundred pages, duodecimo.

II. A volume will be published every three months, neatly bound and lettered, payable on delivery, 1 dollar and 40 cents.

III. Subscribers names will be annexed to the last volume.

IV. An elegant portrait of the author will be given as a frontispiece, executed by the first American artist.

V. As soon as sufficient encouragement is met with, the work shall be put to press.

VI. Those who obtain ten subscribers, and are responsible for their payment, shall receive one copy gratis.

*** Subscriptions received at this office. 4

I WILL SELL my plantation, on the north side of Severn river, containing from 900 to 1000 acres of land, with the improvements, &c. This tract of land is so well known for its valuable situation and prime quality of soil, that a further description is supposed unnecessary. Any person inclined to purchase will please to make application by letter, or personally, to the subscriber, Cumberland, Allegany county, Maryland. The terms of sale will be reasonable, provided a part of the money is paid down.

JOHN HESSELIUS.

August 11, 1802. 4

KENNEDY,

Carver, Gilder, and Looking-Glass Manufacturer, No. 2, North Gay-street, Baltimore.

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Annapolis, that he executes all kinds of ornamental carving and gilding looking-glass and picture frames, gerondoles, brackets, window cornices, gilt chairs, tables, &c. He has erected tables for the polishing and silvering of old looking-glasses, which will in every respect render them equal to new. He flatters himself, from the encouragement he has already received from several inhabitants of Annapolis, that he will be enabled to give that general satisfaction, which will be the height of his ambition, to accomplish which no exertion on his part shall be spared. He has, for their greater convenience and more correctly receiving their orders, appointed Mr. J. Shaw to receive their commands, which will be executed at his general prices, which are the lowest Philadelphia. The greatest allowance made for old looking-glasses in exchange. 5

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of JAMES BRICE, Esquire, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to render the same, legally authenticated, and such as may be indebted to the said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to

N. BRICE, Administrator of JAMES BRICE.

Baltimore, July 17, 1802. 8X

LOST,

Supposed by Lending,

THE LAWS of MARYLAND from 1777 to 1783, both inclusive, in one volume—A return of them will much oblige

F. GREEN.

IMPORTANT.

A freſh ſupply of the following

VALUABLE MEDICINES

Are received from the Patent and Family Medicine Store of Lee & Co. Baltimore,

And for ſale, by

GIDEON WHITE,

At his ſtore, who is appointed the ONLY agent in Annapolis.

DR. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

A ſovereign remedy for colds, obſtinate coughs, aſthmas, ſore throats, and approaching conſumptions.

To parents who may have children afflicted with the

HOOPING COUGH,

THIS diſcovery is of the firſt magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progreſs, and in a ſhort time entirely removes the moſt cruel diſorder to which children are liable, the Elixir is ſo perfectly agreeable and the doſe ſo ſmall, that no difficulty ariſes in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Eſq; attorney-general of the State of Maryland.

Gentlemen,

I comply with your requeſt in ſtating my opinion of Hamilton's elixir—It has been uſed in my family for two or three years paſt, with uniform ſucceſs, whenever colds, coughs, or ſimilar complaints have rendered medicine neceſſary—I have myſelf found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troubleſome affection of the breaſt, accompanied with ſoreneſs and with obſtructed and difficult breathing.

On theſe accounts I do not heſitate to recommend Hamilton's elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deſerving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henly, Bridge-ſtreet, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir, of a very complicated diſorder occaſioned by a ſevere cold caught ſeveral months ago—He breathed with the greateſt difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening ſweats when he attempted to walk any diſtance, and his voice would frequently fail in ſuch a degree that he could only attempt to whiſper; he has been upwards of ſix weeks without a return of his complaints, and deſires to give this public teſtimony in favour of this invaluable medicine.

DR. HAMILTON'S GRAND RESTORATIVE

IS recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the ſpeedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which reſult from diſſipated pleaſures—juvenile indiſcretions—reſidence in climates unfavourable—the conſtitution—the immoderate uſe of tea, frequent ntoxication, or any other deſtructive intemperance to the unſkilful or exceſſive uſe of mercury—the diſeaſes peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extenſive experience, to be abſolutely unparalled in the cure of

Nervous diſorders	Violent cramps in the ſtomach and back
Conſumptions	Indigeſtion
Loweneſs of ſpirits	Melancholy
Loſs of appetite	Gout in the ſtomach
Impurity of blood	Pains in the limbs
Hyſterical affections	Relaxations
Inward weakneſſes	Involuntary emiſſions
Seminal weakneſſes	Obſtinate gleets
Fluoralbus (or whites)	Impotency, &c. &c.
Barreneſs	

In caſes of extremity where the long prevalence and obſtinacy of diſeaſe has brought on a general impoveriſhment of the ſyſtem, exceſſive debility of the whole frame, and a waſting of the fleſh which no nouriſhment or cordial could repair, a perſeverance in the uſe of this medicine has performed the moſt aſtoniſhing cures.

HAMILTON'S

ESSENSE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,

A ſafe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatiſm, palſay, ſprains, bruiſes, pains in the face and neck, &c.—And has performed more cures in the above complaints, than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn.
Wythe county, Virginia.

Gentlemen,

I purchaſed at your ſhop the preparations you call *Hamilton's Eſſence or Extract of Muſtard*, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatiſm (of that kind named ſciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had laboured for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obſtinate diſeaſe.—If you think this letter uſeful you are at liberty to make it public. Yours, &c.

P. WEATHERBURN.

JOHN HOOVER, rope-maker, *South Second-ſtreet*, between Mary and Chriſtian-ſtreets, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely—that his wife Mary Hoover was ſo ſeverely afflicted with violent rheumatiſm, very dangerouſly ſituated, the conſequence of a ſevere cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for ſeveral weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehenſion of remaining a cripple for life, notwithſtanding the moſt reſpectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted: when ſeeing ſeveral caſes of cures performed by Hamilton's Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second-ſtreet. The firſt application enabled her to walk acroſs the room, and the uſe of one bottle reſtored her to her uſual ſtate of health and ſtrength. *JOHN HOOVER.*

Sworn and ſubſcribed before *Ebenezer Ferguſon*, Eſq; one of the juſtices of the peace for Philadelphia county.

HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

Which have within four years paſt cured upwards of *one hundred and twenty thouſand* perſons of both ſexes, of every age, and in every ſituation, of various dangerous complaints ariſing from worms, and from obſtructions or foulneſs in the ſtomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of ſimilar title, ſo commonly complained of as operating with violence; on the contrary, a particular excellence of this remedy is its being ſuited to every age and conſtitution; contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and is ſo mild in its operation that it cannot injure the moſt delicate pregnant lady, or the tendereſt infant of a week old, ſhould no worms exiſt in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanſe the ſtomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offenſive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal diſorders. They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all groſs humours and eruptions; feveriſh and bilious complaints, and are the ſafeſt and mildeſt purgative that can be uſed on any occaſion.

DESCRIPTION OF WORMS,
And the ſymptoms by which they are known.

WORMS which infeſt the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm, the Aſcarides or ſmall maw worm, the Cucurbitina or ſhort flat white worm, and laſtly, the Taenia or tape worm, ſo called from its reſemblance to tape—this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—it is the moſt hurtful and moſt difficult to cure.

Among the ſymptoms attending worms are, diſagreeable breath, eſpecially in the morning; bad and corrupted gums—itching in the noſe and about the ſeat—convulſions and epileptic fits, and ſometimes privation of ſpeech,—ſtarting and grinding of the teeth in ſleep—irregular appetite, ſometimes loathing food, and ſometimes voracious—Purging, with ſlimy and fœted ſtools—vomiting—large and hard belly—pains and ſickneſs at the ſtomach—pains in the head and thighs, with lowneſs of ſpirits—ſlow fever, with ſmall and irregular pulſe—a dry cough—exceſſive thirſt—ſometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and ſometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Perſons afflicted with any of the above ſymptoms, ſhould have recourſe to *Hamilton's Worm deſtroying Lozenges* which have been conſtantly attended with ſucceſs in all complaints ſimilar to thoſe above deſcribed.

A doſe of this medicine given occaſionally during the warm ſeaſon, will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful diſorder which annually deſtroys thouſands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewiſe the mildeſt and moſt certain remedy known, and has reſtored to health and ſtrength a great number when in an advanced ſtage of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain inſtructions are given for every part of the neceſſary treatment in ſuch caſes.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerneſs; having a pleaſing appearance, and an agreeable taſte.

CASES OF CURES.

(Selected from thouſands) the authenticity of which any perſon may aſcertain, either by letter or perſonal application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, *Inn-keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore*, began about 20 months ago to be grievouſly afflicted with a tape worm, which increaſed faſt in ſize and ſtrength, ſo as to excite the moſt horrid ſenſations by its writhing motions and intolerable pains, reſembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his neceſſary ſleep, and cauſed ſuch dreadful apprehenſions as cannot be conceived but by one in a ſimilar ſituation—his appetite waſted rapidly, and with that his ſtrength, ſo that he was unable to attend to any buſineſs—when he heard of ſome excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large doſe, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm *(now in the poſſeſſion of Lee & Co.)*—but a renewal of his pains ſoon convinced him that this monſtrous reptile had recovered its firſt vigour—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice—from which reſulted the total expulſion of his formidable enemy, in ſeveral pieces, which he ſuppoſed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have ſince elapſed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbours, and himſelf will gratify any who may wiſh to make further inquiries on the ſubject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce ſuch powerful effects, when neceſſary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doſes, as Mr. Fuller will teſtify—their peculiar mildneſs is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York-town, Pennſylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTHER, miniſter of the Moravian church, in York-town.

York, January 4th, 1802.

Dear Sir,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the uſe of my family, to try, whether by means of this medicine, I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accompliſh, different other means had proved abortive. My eldeſt boy had a very ſickly appearance, was very reſtleſs at night, grew leaner from time to time; in ſhort, he ſeemed to be in a precarious ſtate of health, *which would yield to none of the medicines adminiſtered*, until I gave him two doſes of lozenges, agreeably to the directions, which carried off a ſubſtance to all appearance a mere mucus, but upon cloſe inſpection quite replete with very ſmall living animals. Not one of that ſort of worms which uſually afflict children, came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a freſh and lively complexion. Upon different occaſions I have uſed this medicine as a purging ſubſtitute, and found it to anſwer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly-ache, or any of thoſe diſagreeable ſenſations, ſo often occaſioned by purging medicines. Upon the whole, I judge this medicine to be, beſides its main object, one of the moſt ſalutary means for reſtoring loſt appetite, and promoting a proper ſtate of digeſtion, by carrying off that bilious ſubſtance, which engenders ſo much indiſpoſition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your moſt obedient ſervant,

JOHN MOLTHER.

DR. HAHN'S TRUE AND GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLASTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, ſpeedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

THE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated amongſt the faſhionable throughout Europe,

As an invaluable coſmetic, perfectly innocent and ſafe, free from corroſive and repellent minerals, (the baſis of other lotions) and of unparallelled efficacy in preventing and removing blemiſhes of the face and ſkin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redneſs, ſcurfs, tetters, ringworms, ſunburns, prickly heat, &c.

The Perſian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural inſenſible perſpiration which is eſſential to health—Yet its ſalutary effects are ſpeedy and permanent, rendering the ſkin delicately ſoft and clear, improving the complexion and reſtoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handſome one more ſo.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and ſtrengthens the gums, preſerves the enamel from decay, and cleanſes and whitens the teeth, by abſorbing all that acrimonious ſlime and foulneſs, which ſuffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

DR. HAHN'S GENUINE WATER.

A ſovereign remedy for all diſeaſes of the eyes, whether the effects of natural weakneſs or of accident, ſpeedily removing inflammations, deſtumons of rheum, dullneſs, itching, and films on the eyes, never failing to cure thoſe maladies which frequently ſucceed the ſmall-pox, meazles, and fevers, and wonderfully ſtrengthening a weak ſight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, *when nearly deprived of ſight.*

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet diſcovered which gives immediate and laſting relief in the moſt ſevere inſtances.

THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be uſed with the moſt perfect ſafety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting ſmart which attends the application of other remedies.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

A ſafe and ſpeedy remedy for a certain diſeaſe.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

DR. HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

The operation of theſe pills is perfectly mild, ſo as to be uſed with ſafety by perſons, in every ſituation and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off ſuperfluous bile, and prevents its morbid ſecretions; to reſtore and mend the appetite; to procure a free perſpiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal conſequences; a doſe never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its firſt appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual coſtiveneſs, ſickneſs at the ſtomach, and ſevere head-ache, and ought to be taken by all perſons on a change of climate.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.